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## DESCRIPTION

ELASTIC-WAVE FILTER AND COMMUNICATION DEVICE EQUIPPED WITH THE  
ELASTIC-WAVE FILTER

## Technical Field

The present invention relates to elastic-wave filters and communication devices equipped with such elastic-wave filters. In particular, the present invention relates to an elastic-wave filter that applies elastic waves, such as a surface acoustic wave filter and an elastic boundary wave filter, and to a communication device equipped with such an elastic-wave filter.

## Background Art

As an example of a bandpass filter having passband frequency ranging from several tens of MHz to several GHz, a surface acoustic wave filter is known. Due to having a compact, lightweight structure, surface acoustic wave filters are used in portable communication devices in recent years.

Although there are various types of surface acoustic wave filters, the type commonly used in a front end of a portable communication device is a longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter having two reflectors arranged on a piezoelectric substrate in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave and also having input IDTs and output IDTs arranged alternately between the two reflectors. The longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter is characterized in that the insertion loss in the frequency within a band is small and that the conversion between balanced signals and unbalanced signals can be achieved readily.

The principle of operation in the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter is as follows.

An input electric signal is converted to a surface acoustic wave

by the input IDTs so that a standing wave of the surface acoustic wave is generated between the two reflectors. The energy of the generated standing wave is converted to an electric signal by the output IDTs so that an output signal is generated. In this case, the conversion efficiency between the electric signal and the surface acoustic wave in the input IDTs and the output IDTs has a frequency characteristic, and moreover, the surface-acoustic-wave reflection efficiency of the reflectors also has a frequency characteristic. Thus, the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter has a bandpass characteristic that only transmits signals that are within a certain frequency range.

In order to increase the amount of signal attenuation outside the passband, a surface acoustic wave filter is used, which has two or more longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements that are cascade-connected to each other on a piezoelectric substrate. By cascade-connecting multiple longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements, the signals outside the passband are sequentially attenuated by the corresponding longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element, whereby the amount of signal attenuation outside the passband is increased (see, for example, Patent Document 1).

Fig. 1 illustrates a surface acoustic wave filter 150 having two longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 106, 112 disposed on a piezoelectric substrate 100 and cascade-connected to each other.

The longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 106 includes two reflectors 101, 105 between which three IDTs 102, 103, 104 are aligned in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave. Similarly, the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 112 includes two

reflectors 107, 111 between which three IDTs 108, 109, 110 are aligned in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave. The reflectors 101, 105, 107, 111 are periodical gratings. The IDTs 102 to 104, 108 to 110 are interdigitating comb-shaped electrodes.

The IDT 102 and the IDT 108 are connected to each other via a wire 113, and the IDT 104 and the IDT 110 are connected to each other via a wire 114, whereby the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 106, 112 are cascade-connected to each other.

Wires 115 to 122 are provided as conductors between pads 123 to 130 (128 not included) and the IDTs 102 to 104, 108 to 110. The pads 123 to 127 function as grounding pads that are grounded. On the other hand, the pad 129 functions as an input pad to which an input voltage is applied. The pad 130 functions as an output pad in which an output voltage is generated.

The reflectors 101, 105, 107, 111, the IDTs 102 to 104, 108 to 110, the wires 113 to 122, and the pads 123 to 130 (128 not included) together define a metallic film pattern provided on the piezoelectric substrate 100. The metallic film pattern is formed by a thin-film micromachining process, which may be, for example, a vacuum film-forming process, a photolithography process, an etching process, or a lift-off process.

Fig. 2 illustrates a surface acoustic wave filter 250 which is provided with a function for conversion between an unbalanced signal and a balanced signal and has two longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 206, 212 disposed on a piezoelectric substrate 200 and cascade-connected to each other. Since the surface acoustic wave filter 250 and the surface acoustic wave filter 150 share many common features, the differences from the surface acoustic wave filter 150 will be mainly described below.

An IDT 209 is divided into two IDT segments. The IDT 209

generates a balanced signal. Pads 223 to 227 are grounded. When an unbalanced input signal is input to a pad 229, balanced output signals are generated in a pad 230 and a pad 231.

In the surface acoustic wave filter 250, the polarities of an IDT 202 and an IDT 204 are inverted, and the polarities of an IDT 208 and an IDT 210 are also inverted. Thus, a connection wire 213 and a connection wire 214 transmit reversed phase signals. This technique is effective for improving the degree of balance of the balanced output signals of the surface acoustic wave filter 250. Alternatively, the function for conversion between an unbalanced signal and a balanced signal in the surface acoustic wave filter 250 can be sufficiently achieved without using this technique. In that case, the IDT 202 and the IDT 204 are given the same polarity and the IDT 208 and the IDT 210 are also given the same polarity so that the connection wire 213 and the connection wire 214 transmit in-phase signals. However, using the above-mentioned technique is advantageous in that the degree of balance of the balanced output signals is improved.

Examples of surface acoustic wave filters have just been described above. As a similar filter, an elastic boundary wave filter is known. Similar to surface acoustic wave filters, an elastic boundary wave filter includes reflectors and IDTs composed of a metallic film disposed on a piezoelectric substrate. For example, the elastic boundary wave filter has filter electrodes including IDTs and reflectors composed of, for example, Al on a surface of a piezoelectric single-crystal plate, and a film having a sufficient thickness and composed of, for example,  $\text{SiO}_2$  on the filter electrodes. The film has an elastic constant or density that is different from that of the piezoelectric single-crystal. Although the operation and the structure are substantially the same as those of surface acoustic wave filters, the elastic boundary wave filter additionally has a

solid layer disposed over the surface of the piezoelectric substrate. The elastic boundary wave filter operates based on interaction between the LDTs and an elastic wave (elastic boundary wave) transmitted through the boundary between the piezoelectric substrate and the solid layer. In contrast to the surface acoustic wave filter which requires a package having a cavity to prevent the surface of the substrate from being restrained, the elastic boundary wave filter is advantageous in that it does not require such a package having a cavity since the wave is transmitted through the boundary plane between the piezoelectric single-crystal substrate and the film.

In short, a surface acoustic wave filter operates based on a transmission of a surface acoustic wave through a surface of a piezoelectric substrate, whereas an elastic boundary wave filter operates based on a transmission of an elastic boundary wave through a boundary between a piezoelectric substrate and a solid layer. The principle of operation of the two is basically the same, and the design approach of the two is similar.

In the specification of the present invention, the term "elastic-wave filter" will be used as a generic term to refer to a filter, such as the surface acoustic wave filter and the elastic boundary wave filter, which applies an elastic wave (e.g. Rayleigh wave, SH wave, pseudo surface acoustic wave, Love wave, Sezawa wave, Stonely wave, boundary wave). Furthermore, the term "longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter" will be used as a generic term to refer to a longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter and a longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-boundary-wave filter.

Patent Document 1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2002-9587

Disclosure of Invention

Problems to be Solved by the Invention

High-frequency bandpass filters like the elastic-wave filters require good impedance matching. A filter having bad impedance matching in the input-output terminals, that is, a filter having large signal reflection in the input-output terminals, is subject to bad (large) insertion loss since the signals are lost due to reflection. Moreover, the signals reflected in the input-output terminals of the filter re-enter other electronic components connected to the filter, which could lead to failures, such as a transmission error of a circuit.

The terms "good impedance matching", "small signal reflection", and "small VSWR (voltage standing wave ratio)" are all used synonymously with one another. If the impedance matching is good, the signal reflection is smaller and the VSWR is also smaller. A small VSWR implies that the signal reflection is small, which means that the impedance matching is good.

In an elastic-wave filter having a plurality of cascade-connected longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements disposed on a piezoelectric substrate, the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion between the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements affects the impedance matching of the entire elastic-wave filter. Specifically, if the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion between the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements is bad, and if signal reflection occurs in this cascade-connected portion, the reflected signal is released outward from the filter as a reflection wave of the elastic-wave filter.

Concerning the cascade-connected portion between the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements, the impedance of one of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements with respect to the cascade-connected portion and the impedance of the other longitudinally-coupled-

resonator-type elastic-wave filter element with respect to the cascade-connected portion ideally have a complex conjugate relationship. If the two have a complex conjugate relationship, the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion is complete, meaning that signal reflection in this portion will not occur at all.

However, under present circumstances, the impedances of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements with respect to the cascade-connected portion tend to become capacitive (i.e. the imaginary impedances become negative) due to the parasitic capacitance between cascade-connected wires and a grounding pattern, meaning that an ideal complex conjugate state (in which one of the imaginary impedances is positive and the other imaginary impedance is negative) is difficult to attain. This is the factor that increases the signal reflection in the cascade-connected portion between the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements. As a result, the VSWR characteristic of an elastic-wave filter having cascaded-connected longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements is deteriorated. This problem is more noticeable in a case where the piezoelectric substrate used has a large relative dielectric constant since the parasitic capacitance between the cascade-connected wires and the grounding pattern increases in proportion to the relative dielectric constant. Moreover, this problem becomes more noticeable as the frequency within the passband of the filter becomes higher since the current flowing into the parasitic capacitance increases in proportion to the frequency within the passband.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide an elastic-wave filter having a plurality of cascade-connected longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements disposed on a piezoelectric substrate, in which an adverse effect of a parasitic capacitance in cascade-connected wires disposed between the

longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements is reduced so as to improve impedance matching of a cascade-connected portion and to improve the VSWR characteristics of input-output terminals of the elastic-wave filter.

#### Means for Solving the Problems

In order to achieve the aforementioned object, the present invention provides an elastic-wave filter having the following structure.

An elastic-wave filter includes two longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements that are cascade-connected with each other, each longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter element including three IDTs arranged on a piezoelectric substrate in a transmitting direction of an elastic wave. In at least one of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements, electrode fingers of one or two of the IDTs that are cascade-connected are arranged at a pitch that is smaller than a pitch of electrode fingers of the remaining IDT(s) such that a frequency of a conductance peak in one or two of the cascade-connected IDTs is higher than a frequency of a conductance peak in the remaining IDT(s).

According to the structure described above, in each of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements, the cascade-connected IDT(s) generally have the remaining IDT(s) disposed therebetween. The remaining IDT(s) not cascade-connected serves as an input terminal or an output terminal of the elastic-wave filter. Conventionally, the electrode fingers were arranged at the same pitch for all IDTs. In contrast, the electrode fingers of one or two of the cascade-connected IDTs are arranged at a pitch that is smaller than the pitch of the electrode fingers of the remaining IDT(s) in the structure described above. Since this reduces the impedance of the cascade-connected IDT(s) (to be precise, the real impedance becomes smaller), the real impedance of the cascade-

connected IDT(s) becomes smaller. Accordingly, the cascade-connected portion changes from a high-voltage low-current transmission system to a low-voltage high-current transmission system.

In comparison with a transmission system having a large real impedance, namely, a high-voltage low-current transmission system, a transmission system having a small real impedance, namely, a low-voltage high-current transmission system, is less affected by parasitic capacitance. This is due to the following reasons. Specifically, since the transmission system is a low-voltage transmission system, a lower voltage is applied to the parasitic capacitance, whereby the current flowing into the parasitic capacitance is reduced. In addition, since the transmission system is a high-current transmission system, even if the same amount of current flows into the parasitic capacitance, the effect of the parasitic capacitance is still reduced since the transmitted current itself increases.

Accordingly, the effect of the parasitic capacitance in the cascade-connected portion is reduced, whereby the mismatch of the impedance caused by the effect is reduced. As a result, this reduces the signal reflection in the cascade-connected portion, whereby the VSWR characteristic of the elastic-wave filter is improved.

Furthermore, in each of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter elements, electrode fingers of one or two of the IDTs that are cascade-connected are preferably arranged at a pitch that is smaller than a pitch of electrode fingers of the remaining IDT(s).

By reducing the impedance of all of the cascade-connected IDTs, the VSWR characteristic of the elastic-wave filter can be further improved.

Specifically, this may be achieved by the following structure.

A relative dielectric constant of the piezoelectric substrate is

preferably set at 30 or more.

In a piezoelectric substrate whose relative dielectric constant is 30 or more, the parasitic capacitance is increased, thereby achieving an outstanding improvement in the VSWR characteristic.

Furthermore, a center frequency of a passband is preferably set at 500 MHz or more.

In a filter whose center frequency of a passband is set at 500 MHz or more, an improvement in the VSWR characteristic is outstanding.

Furthermore, the IDTs are preferably aligned in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave.

In this case, the elastic-wave filter is a surface acoustic wave filter that utilizes a surface acoustic wave transmitted through the surface of the piezoelectric substrate.

Furthermore, the elastic-wave filter may further include a thin film which is disposed on the piezoelectric substrate and has an elastic constant or a density that is different from that of the piezoelectric substrate. Moreover, the IDTs are preferably aligned in a transmitting direction of an elastic boundary wave between the piezoelectric substrate and the thin film.

In this case, the elastic-wave filter is an elastic boundary wave filter that utilizes an elastic boundary wave transmitted through a boundary between the piezoelectric substrate and a thin film defining a solid layer.

Furthermore, the present invention provides a communication device equipped with the elastic-wave filter having the structure described above.

#### Advantages

According to an elastic-wave filter of the present invention, the VSWR characteristics in input-output terminals are improved.

Furthermore, a communication device of the present invention is provided with the elastic-wave filter having improved VSWR

characteristics so that the feature of the device is improved.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of a surface acoustic wave filter according to a conventional example.

Fig. 2 is a schematic diagram of a surface acoustic wave filter according to another conventional example.

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of a surface acoustic wave filter according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 4 includes graphs illustrating the characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filters according to the embodiment and according to the conventional examples.

#### Reference Numerals

- 350            surface acoustic wave filter (elastic-wave filter)
- 302, 303, 304            IDT
- 306            longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element (longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter)
- 308, 309, 310            IDT
- 312            longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element (longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type elastic-wave filter)

#### Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

An embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 3 and 4.

Fig. 3 illustrates a surface acoustic wave filter 350 according to the embodiment of the present invention, which is provided with a function for conversion between an unbalanced signal and a balanced signal. Specifically, Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram in which the number of reflecting electrodes and electrode fingers shown is less than the actual quantity. However, the polarity relationships between adjacent reflectors and IDTs are accurately illustrated.

The surface acoustic wave filter 350 has substantially the same structure as the surface acoustic wave filter 250 shown in Fig. 2 as a conventional example, and has basically the same principle of operation.

In other words, the surface acoustic wave filter 350 includes a piezoelectric substrate 300 on which two longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 306, 312, wires 313 to 321, and pads 323 to 331 (328 not included) are provided.

The longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 includes two reflectors 301, 305 between which three IDTs 302, 303, 304 are aligned in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave. On the other hand, the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312 includes two reflectors 307, 311 between which three IDTs 308, 309, 310 are aligned in a transmitting direction of a surface acoustic wave.

Opposite ends of the IDT 303 disposed in the midsection of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 are respectively connected to the pads 329, 325 via wires 316, 322. On the other hand, the IDT 309 disposed in the midsection of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312 has two opposing interdigital electrodes, one of which is divided into two segments. The two segments are respectively connected to the pads 330, 331 via the wires 319, 320.

First ends of the IDTs 302, 304 disposed on opposite sides of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 are respectively connected to first ends of the IDTs 308, 310 disposed on opposite sides of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312 via the wires 313, 314. Thus, the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 306, 312 are cascade-connected to each other. Second ends of the IDTs 302, 304 disposed on opposite sides of

the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 are respectively connected to the pads 323, 324 via the wires 315, 317, and second ends of the IDTs 308, 310 disposed on opposite sides of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312 are respectively connected to the pads 326, 327 via the wires 318, 321. The polarities of the IDT 302 and the IDT 304 are inverted. Moreover, the polarities of the IDT 308 and the IDT 310 are inverted.

When an unbalanced input signal is input to the pad 329 in a state where the pads 323 to 327 are grounded, balanced output signals are generated in the pads 330, 331.

The differences from the surface acoustic wave filter 250 shown in Fig. 2 will be described below.

In the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 of the surface acoustic wave filter 350, the electrode fingers of the IDTs 302, 304 are arranged at a pitch that is narrower than the pitch of electrode fingers of the IDT 303. Similarly, in the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312, the electrode fingers of the IDTs 308, 310 are arranged at a pitch that is narrower than the pitch of electrode fingers of the IDT 309.

By setting the electrode fingers at a narrower pitch, the impedance of the cascade-connected portion is reduced. This increases the current flowing through the cascade-connected wires and decreases the voltage of the cascade-connected wires, thereby reducing the effect of the parasitic capacitance in the cascade-connected wires. As a result, impedance mismatching in the cascade-connected portion is reduced, thereby improving the VSWR characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filter 350.

The surface acoustic wave filter 350 may be suitably used in, for example, a portable communication device as a bandpass filter whose

center frequency of a passband is 500 MHz or more.

Specific design parameters of the surface acoustic wave filter 350 will be described below.

The piezoelectric substrate 300 is a  $\text{LiTaO}_3$  single crystal plate of a  $36^\circ$  Y-cut X-surface-wave-transmission type. The piezoelectric substrate 300 is not limited to  $36^\circ$ , and may alternatively be a  $\text{LiTaO}_3$  single crystal plate with a cut angle of  $34^\circ$  to  $44^\circ$ . The two longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter elements 306, 312 are formed using an aluminum film pattern having a thickness of 349 nm.

The design parameters of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 306 are as follows.

The crossover width is 135  $\mu\text{m}$ . Each of the reflectors 301, 305 includes gratings arranged at a pitch of 2.128  $\mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.687. The number of gratings provided in each of the reflectors 301, 305 is 60. On the other hand, each of the IDTs 302, 304 includes electrode fingers arranged at a pitch of 2.108  $\mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.687. The number of electrode fingers provided in each of the IDTs 302, 304 is 27. However, in each of the IDT 302 and the IDT 304, four of the electrode fingers that are adjacent to the IDT 303 are arranged at a pitch of 1.941  $\mu\text{m}$  and have a metallization ratio of 0.687. The IDT 303 includes electrode fingers arranged at a pitch of 2.117  $\mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.684. The number of electrode fingers provided in the IDT 303 is 36. However, four of the electrode fingers disposed on each side of the IDT 303 are arranged at a pitch of 1.941  $\mu\text{m}$  and have a metallization ratio of 0.687. The reflector 301 and the IDT 302 are separated from each other by a distance of 2.085  $\mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Similarly, the reflector 305 and the IDT 304 are separated from each other by a distance of 2.085  $\mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Furthermore,

the IDT 302 and the IDT 303 are separated from each other by a distance of  $1.940\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Similarly, the IDT 304 and the IDT 303 are separated from each other by a distance of  $1.940\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). The frequency of the conductance peak in each of the IDTs 302, 304 is higher than the frequency of the conductance peak in the IDT 303.

The design parameters of the longitudinally-coupled-resonator-type surface-acoustic-wave filter element 312 are as follows.

The crossover width is  $135\ \mu\text{m}$ . Each of the reflectors 307, 311 includes gratings arranged at a pitch of  $2.128\ \mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.687. The number of gratings provided in each of the reflectors 307, 311 is 60. On the other hand, each of the IDTs 308, 310 includes electrode fingers arranged at a pitch of  $2.108\ \mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.687. The number of electrode fingers provided in each of the IDTs 308, 310 is 27. However, in each of the IDT 308 and the IDT 310, four of the electrode fingers that are adjacent to the IDT 309 are arranged at a pitch of  $1.957\ \mu\text{m}$  and have a metallization ratio of 0.682. The IDT 309 includes electrode fingers arranged at a pitch of  $2.117\ \mu\text{m}$  and having a metallization ratio of 0.684. The number of electrode fingers provided in the IDT 309 is 40. However, five of the electrode fingers disposed on each side of the IDT 309 are arranged at a pitch of  $1.941\ \mu\text{m}$  and have a metallization ratio of 0.687. The reflector 307 and the IDT 308 are separated from each other by a distance of  $2.085\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Similarly, the reflector 311 and the IDT 310 are separated from each other by a distance of  $2.085\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Furthermore, the IDT 308 and the IDT 309 are separated from each other by a distance of  $1.940\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). Similarly, the IDT 310 and the IDT 309 are

separated from each other by a distance of  $1.940\ \mu\text{m}$  (i.e. the distance between the centers of electrode fingers). The frequency of the conductance peak in each of the IDTs 308, 310 is higher than the frequency of the conductance peak in the IDT 309.

The pitches of the electrode fingers in the cascade-connected IDTs 302, 304; 308, 310 may respectively be set smaller than the pitches of the electrode fingers in the other IDTs 303; 309, which are connected with input-output terminals, by an appropriate ratio. Specifically, the pitches are set smaller by a ratio preferably within a range of 0.995 to 0.850. In order to improve the VSWR characteristics, the ratio may be set at 0.995 or lower. On the other hand, the ratio may be set at 0.850 or higher in order to prevent, for example, the characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filter from being adversely affected.

Fig. 4 illustrates the characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filter according to this embodiment and the characteristics of a surface acoustic wave filter of a conventional example. Specifically, Fig. 4(a) illustrates an insertion loss, Fig. 4(b) illustrates the VSWR characteristics on the input side, and Fig. 4(c) illustrates the VSWR characteristics on the output side. In this case, this embodiment corresponds to the surface acoustic wave filter 350 having the specific design parameters described above. In Fig. 4, the characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filter 350 are indicated by thin lines. As for the conventional example, the surface acoustic wave filter is basically the same as the surface acoustic wave filter 350 according to this embodiment except for the fact that the electrode fingers of the IDT 303 and the electrode fingers of the IDTs 302, 304 are arranged at the same pitch of  $2.108\ \mu\text{m}$ , and that the electrode fingers of the IDT 309 and the electrode fingers of the IDTs 308, 310 are arranged at the same pitch of  $2.108\ \mu\text{m}$ . In Fig. 4, the characteristics of the surface acoustic wave filter of the

conventional example are indicated by thick lines.

Comparing the VSWR characteristics between the two, it is apparent that the VSWR of the surface acoustic wave filter according to this embodiment is smaller (improved) in comparison to the VSWR of the surface acoustic wave filter of the conventional example with respect to most of the frequencies within the passband. In particular, the highest input-side VSWR at a low frequency end portion of the passband according to the surface acoustic wave filter of the conventional example is reduced significantly in the surface acoustic wave filter according to this embodiment.

On the other hand, near the 935 MHz frequency range, the VSWR of the surface acoustic wave filter of the conventional example is lower than the VSWR of the surface acoustic wave filter according to this embodiment. This is due to the fact that the parasitic capacitance between the cascade-connected wires and the grounding pattern near the 935 MHz frequency range acts in a direction for facilitating the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion. In contrast, the effect of this parasitic capacitance is disturbed in this embodiment, which resulted in the deterioration of the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion. Since the parasitic capacitance between the cascade-connected wires and the grounding pattern facilitates the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion in a certain frequency range within the passband, the arrangement of the electrode fingers at smaller pitches does not necessarily mean that the VSWR characteristics are improved for all frequencies within the passband. However, the parasitic capacitance between the cascade-connected wires and the grounding pattern is generally excessive, and is thus a factor for deteriorating the impedance matching in the cascade-connected portion for most frequency ranges within the passband.

Accordingly, by arranging the electrode fingers at narrower pitches as in the above embodiment, the VSWR can be reduced for a

large portion of the passband, meaning that the VSWR characteristics are improved as a whole.

Since the effect of the parasitic capacitance between the cascade-connected wires and the grounding pattern tend to become too intense in proportion to the increase in the relative dielectric constant of the piezoelectric substrate or the increase in the frequency in the passband, the arrangement of the electrode fingers at narrower pitches according to this embodiment is effective for improving the VSWR characteristics.

The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiment, and modifications are permissible within the scope and spirit of the present invention.